AN EARNEST APPEAL TO THE CONSCIEN-TIOUS VOTERS OF NEW YORK.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE DECLARES THAT THE ELECTION OF THE MYLOD'S

The following address "to the Republican voters

elections in the history of the State of New-York. questions which the voters are called upon to decide involve both the moral character and the business prosperity and standing of this great Comday next must choose between men who favor nen who avow the determination to reward disc criminality by the gift of the highest judicial postin the State on the other side.

Such an issue has never until now been placed Union, or, indeed, before the citizens of country in the civilized world. The whole Naion is waiting the result of this extraordinary ontest with the greatest anxiety, for upon it deends not only the good name of the State, but asure the continuance of government by Maynard would prove the greatest blow

suffering from the business depression which has fallen upon the country. Alarm and dismay fill the minds of all those who have vested interests at stake. Hundreds of our manufactories are closed or at work on short time. The wages of workhave been reduced in many cases; tens of thousands of persons are idle, and other thousands are in want of the necessaries of life. While the incomes of the people have been thus heavily reed the State taxes have been greatly increased

of political outrage and injustice in varipie to a deep sense of their danger. The indeendent voters in all sections are declaring for the Republican candidates. Our advices from every are cheerful and most satisfactory. If there is not the slightest doubt of victory for our

In view of these facts, we call upon Republicans until the close of the polls on Election Day. Labor doubting, and give confidence to those who are anxious to see us succeed. We are sure of the anxious to see us succeed. We are sure of the support of the lovers of honesty and purity in public life among our opponents. All that is now necessary is to poll our own vote. And we appeal most earnestly to every Republican to see to it that the full Republican vote is polled in every election district in the State."

The address is signed by Mr. Brookfield, chairman of the General Committee, and by Mr. Hackett, the official head of the Executive Committee.

THE GERMAN RALLY TO MORROW.

COOPER UNION WILL BE FILLED WITH ENTHU-SIASTIC OPPONENTS OF MAYNARD.

Through a confusion of dates it was announced yesterday that the mass-meeting of the Germanamerican Reform Union was to take place in The meeting is to be held Thursday evening, tomorrow, November 2. Friday evening Cooper on is engaged for the great meeting of the Re Union is engaged for the great meeting of the Republicans. The confusion in dates came about through a misunderstanding between the committee of the German-American Reform Union and those in charge of the Cooper Union Hall.

This meeting of the German-American Reform Union promises to be one of the most enthusiastic assemblages of the campaign. Oswald Ottendorfer, proprietor of the "Staatz Zeitung," will preside, and among those who will speak are Carl Schurz. Otto Kempner, Gustav H. Schwab, Otto Dettman, Louis Windmuller and Otto Von Briesen.

A CHANCE FOR FRAUD.

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, made the suggestive remark that unless Maynard was defeated by about 100,000 majority it might as well

he explained, "will not take the trouble to go down to the bottom of the ticket, looking for pasters over Maynard's name or to see if he is

omes last of the State offices on the official ballot. comes last of the State offices on the official ballot. From other sources it is learned that scratches over Maynard's name and pasters for Edward T. Bartlett on Tammany ballots are to be ignored by election boards in this city wherever this can be done. This is said to be one of the schemes arranged for counting in Maynard. Republican inspectors and watchers will do well to be on their guard for tricks intended to accomplish Maynard's election, regardless of the verdict of the lectors.

JUDGE FITZSIMONS AND THE LANGUAGE. A PRINTED JUDICIAL OPINION OF HIS IN WHICH

"Oh, that mine enemy might write a book!" some historical personage is credited with having said, or words to that effect. Whether or flot Jus-tice Fitzsimons, of the City Court, and a Tammany candidate for re-election, has written a book, The Tribune will not attempt to say. Neither does it pretend to assert that Judge Fitzsimons is any one's enemy, but that Judicial officer has put himself on record in a number of printed de-cisions in law suits. A Democratic lawyer, while burning the midnight oil to find a case in the printed reports which was "on all fours" with the one which he was fighting for his client, came across a decision of the General Term of the City Court in an accident suit. One Schmidt had sued one Cook because one Schmidt had been injured by a stone which had been standing on or near one Cook's property. The stone toppled while Schmidt was standing near it, and fell on some part of Schmidt's body. The Court decided, in an opinion written by Judge Fitzsimons, that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence, and

plaintif was guilty of contributory negligence, and therefore could not recover. The lawyer read the opinion with some interest, because it was in his favor. He came to the closing paragraph:

"I think the plaintif was guilty of contributory negligence, which of course, absolves defendants from all liability to her, besides, she having seen the position to the stone in a position to know whether or not its position was dangerous, and if she deemed it safe, when really it was dangerous, she did and thereby used bad judgment, she must suffer the consequences of her rush act."

The lawyer read it over twice, scratched his head, observed that the opinion was written by Fitzsimons, J., was a candidate for re-election, and then wrote to The Tribune, saying that he could not vote for a man who was capable of treating the English language like that. The case is to be found in I Miscellaneous Reports, 23. If the Democratic lawyer will excuse the paradox, he might be informed that Judge Fitzsimous "is a unique of which there are many such."

Charles B. Page, the Republican candidate for Civil Justice in the XIth Judicial District, studied law in the office of Judge Fithian in this city. and was admitted to practice by the General Term of the Supreme Court in 188). He has been in active practice since that time. He has been a Republican all his life, and has always been ar

Republican all his life, and has always been an active member of the Republican organization of the district in which he has lived.

He has never been a candidate for office before. Mr. Page realizes, however, notwithstanding that he is not a veteran in politics, that he has an uphill fight to defeat the Tammany candidate, but he is making a vigorous canvass, addressing two or three meetings every evening and doing good substantial work

HARLEM CLUBS TO PARADE.

general parade of the Republican clubs of Harwill be held to-morrow evening under the he parade will be reviewed in front of the club-

Julius M. Mayer, candidate for Civil Justice; Co-lumbus O. Johnson and others.

THE DEFENCE OF MAYNARD DINOUNCED AS AN

George's Protestant Episcopal Church, altho-He is not a man to think long about which sidand usually never regrets his action. Dr. Rainsford a broad duty to perform. He represents that quality of manhood which has often appeared in periods of political aritation, as exemplified in the career of Henry Ward Bescher, of the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, of Phillips Brooks, among the dead, and of Robert Collyer, who is among the living.

Dr. Rainsford preached a sermon on Sunday which was a little out of the ordinary run of sermons. It pointed out certain duties which should be perattention of the thoughtful clergyman . Dr. Rainshe is courageous enough to do anything within th standard. Governor Roswell P. Flower is not a member of St. George's. Dr. Rainsford asked his hearers whether they were willing to indorse Governor Flower when that official had so publicly flaunted his faith in the honesty of Maynard after the indubitable proof of Maynard's political dismon. "What I did say, or meant to say," replied the rector of St. George's," was that it seemed to me an outrage that men in public position, and men the rector of St. George's," was that it seemed to me an outrage that men in public position, and men to whom we have been looking with respect, should be found willing publicly to defend the election of a man who has been proved guilty of what at least I call an antruthful act, in this case of Maynard a man takes the law into his own hands, moved to do it by the exigencies of his party. When the Governor of the State comes forward and advocates the election of such a man, who has been proved to be guilty of a great wrong with which he is charged, I repeat, it is an outrage; and the fact that Governor Flower is a member of the Episcopal Church, makes it all the more important that the attention of Episcopalians should be called to the matter. It is an appalling thing that under the excitement of a pending political election, so many men who ordinarily command respect, should wilfully go before the people and advocate the election of such a man as Maynard!"

Continuing Dr. Rainsford said: "It seems an unendurable shame that we clergymen should be told that our duties are limited to protest against evil in the abstract, and that we must not point out and pillory an immoral, unrighteous act, or the actor associated with it. There is no irecdom for men, for the country, for the party, for our institutions, for prosperity, except in truth. The truth shall make you free, and whoever commits sin is a servant of sin. The men who do these things are the servants of their own acts. As Macbeth said: 'I am so deep in blood that sin will drag on sin."

Dr. Rainsford added that Governor Flower in advocating the election of Isaac H. Maynard as Judge of the Court of Appeals, in view of the rebuked by every ethical, to say nothing of every Christian, teacher in the State.

HOPEFUL IN ROCKLAND COUNTY

REPUBLICANS EXPECT TO MAKE GREAT INROADS ON THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS, AND SEND

CLARENCE LEXOW TO THE SENATE. victory. The county is, and always has been, a Democratic stronghold. This year, however, Rock land County Republicans expect to do three great things. They say, with good reason, that they will send a Republican to the Assembly; will aid largely in electing Clarence Lexow, Republican, to the State Senate from the XVIth District, and in all probability put a Republican judge on the county bench for the next six years

po, a nephew of ex-Senator Frye and his private secretary at Washington, is the Republican stand- is empowered to take the verification. term. As many Rockland County Democrats do dent of the United States for more than five years. not approve of a third successive term for any It must show when and where he was born and man, and as many more do not like Mr. Finegan,

In the Senatorial battle Clarence Lexow, of South Nyack, is making a tireless fight through-out Rockland, Orange and Dutchess countles, and is everywhere enthusiastically received. He has united Republicans of all classes, opened Senatorial headquarters at Nyack, and keeps a score of clerks busy. To his host of friends here he brings encouraging reports from all over the district. His personal popularity in Rockland and Orange counties, and the knowledge of his and Orange counties, and the knowledge of his entire fitness to be a Senator will aid him in making big inroads in the Democratic vote. In Dutchess, the remembrance of the Maynard infamy also aids Mr. Lexow, and the fact that his opponent, William B. Nelson, of Amenia, is entirely unknown, makes the Democratic fight all the harder. Mr. Lexow is confident of election all the harder. Mr. Lexow is confident of election, and his friends claim for him all the way from 1300 to 1,500 plurality in the district.

The fight of all absorbing local interest, however, in Rockland County this fall, is that for ever, in Rockland County this fall, is that for the office of County Judge and Surrogate. The term is for six years, and the present incumbent is George W. Weiant, of Haverstraw. Judge Weiant has held the office thirteen years, Last month, after the ballots had been taken in the nominating convention, he was defeated for renomination by ex-District-Attorney Abrain H. Demarest, Weiant's friends were furious, and three days later tried to get the Republican county convention to indorse Weiant. The Republicans, profiting by past experience, refused to do so, and nominated ex-Assemblyman Arthur S. Tompand in Rockland County. Tompkins, aithough only thirty years old, has been successful as a lawyer and a politicien, and is a fighter whom the Democrats have good reason to fear.

A few days after the Republican convention, smarting under his two successive defeats, Judge Weight filed his certificate as an independent candidate, and has drawn to his support hundreds of Democratic voters. The Democrats men are wild over the outlook, and the Republicans are correspondingly happy.

The Democrats are further handicapped by the fact that "Nicky" Murphy, of Haverstraw, an indicted ballot-box smasher, has again been elevated to the chairmanship of the county committee by the machine. For this reason hundreds of clean Democrats will vote the Republican county ticket as a rebuke. the office of County Judge and Surrogate. The

BROOKLYN ITALIANS AROUSED. A lively meeting of the Italian Republican Club of the city of Brooklyn was held on Monday night at its rooms, No. 20 Union-st., with Thomas Cacciola presiding and F. Coschina as secretary. The meeting was largely attended by the old members of the club, and a general expression of earnestness to do good and effective work in the closing camto do good and effective work in the closing campaign was the most intersting feature of the evening. President Caccioia made a vigorous address, in which he highly praised the members of the club for their strong adherence to the principles of the party. He also spoke in complimentary terms of various Republican organizations which have lately been formed among Italians, and after culogizing one by one all the local Republican candidates expressed his full confidence in Republican expropriate remarks. Other speeches were made, and after the appointment of a special committee of watchers the club adjourned amid enthusiastic cheers for Charles A. Schieren and William J. Buttling.

Burke is preparing a petition in mandamus by which he proposes to test the constitutionality of the Registration law of Ohio. Mr. Burke objects to the clause which requires voters to state their exact age. The petition will ask that the Court compel the judges and clerks of election in Mr. Burke's ward, the Eleventh, to register the court of the petition of tell of the court compel the purpose of the period to do because he would not tell him. This they refused to do, because he would not tell his exact age. Mr. Burke says: "I propose to test the law. I am not sensitive about my age, and most of my friends know it exactly, but I don't propose to be com-

TO STOP "CITIZEN MILLS."

GOVERNOR FLOWER'S STAND, PROVISIONS OF THE OATES BILL NOW DR. RAINSFORD CRETICISES IT SEVERELY.

HOW IT WILL AFFECT ALIENS WHO WISH TO

onts. This is no argument against the bill, howgraceful sights would have been witnessed in the but indirectly it will do away with the possibility possibility until the States where it is tolerated have amended their laws and constitutions.

from this process resulted the abuse of the elective cess through which he has gone.

ONLY ONE PAPER TO BE TAKEN OU Under the new law, if the bill should be passed

preceding twelve minths within the State, District of Territory in which the application is made. No class of allens who are ineligible to naturalization law shall be rendered eligible by this act, except as life, may become a citizen of the United States by con may be applicable to him; but such naturalization shall not forfeit any interest he may have in any memory or land by virtue of any treaty or his former tribal relation These are the qualifications, as disclosed in the

becoming a citizen. STRICT REQUISITES OF THE BILL

They are somewhat more strict than the present the method of making a citizen. In the first place, the applicant must file in court a regular petition. duly verified before a notary or other person who votes, Mr. Finegan has split his party. Mr. Cut.
ler is young, clean and energetic, and is making and that he did not immigrate to the United States and stating canvass. The most conservative Democrats concede that Cutler's chances for success crats concede that Cutler's chances for success. the Constitution after he has declared in his peti-tion that he can,he is subject to a fine and imprisonment for five years.

DUTIES OF THE COURT CLERK.

After the verified petition has been filed, the bill provides that the clerk of the court shall enter it he shall give notice, in writing, to the districtt is to represent the United States, State, District or Territory, in the court in which the petition is filed. The petition must then be heard and tried by the court in preference to other cases. It shall be the duty of the district-attorney or other officer against such petition and to see that the allega-tions thereof are fully proven. If upon such hearing the court is satisfied from all the evidence that the petitioner is of good moral character and a nt and proper person, according to law, to become a citizen of the United States, such court shall render judgment accordingly; but if the court is not satisfied from the evidence that the petitioner is entitled to the relief sought, the petition shall be dismissed; all of which shall be entered of record in said court."

The fact that the dismissal of the petition is put The fact that the dismissal of the petition is put on record is of considerable importance. Herefore there has been no record whatever of the few applications of those to whom admission to citizenship was refused One Judge may refuse to naturalize a man and he can go before another a few days later and pass all right. But under the proposed law the District-Attorney is bound to know of the refusal once, and that would undoubtedly be a bar to the Court in considering his case again, unless, of course, his application was denied in the first inctance through some technical flaw in his papers and the evidence of his qualifications for citizenship. This provision would thus do away with a number of existing evils, some directly and others indirectly.

EXPLENCE TO BE ADMITTED.

About the evidence which shall be admitted, th bill is specific. "All legal evidence," it says, "oral or written, shall be received and considered by the Court, but the petitioner shall in no case be admitted to citizenship upon his own uncorrobor-ated evidence; but the corroboration shall not be required to extend to any period of time or acts

tribunal. State or Federal, throughout the Caited States.

All these provisions remove the proceeding from the realm of perfunctory duties on the part of the judges, and require proper judicial consideration and action. If the District-Attorney makes any pretence of doing his duty the densely innorant and vicious classes will not be admitted to the rights of citizenship, should the bill be passed.

The penalties for false swearing either on the part of the petitioner or his witnesses are made extremely heavy.

"Any petitioner for naturalization," It says, who shall knowingly swear falsely in respect to any material matter or thang alleged in his petition, or which is in issue upon the bearing thereof, and any person who shall knowingly swear falsely as to any material matter or thing on the bearing of any such petition, or in relation to any matters connected therewith, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof before any court having jurisdiction under this act, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding \$2,000, one or both, in the discretion of the court trying the same."

of the Territories and the State courts of the THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

of the Territories and the State courts of the highest original common-law jurisdiction, being the next highest courts of record to the Supreme courts of said States, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the naturalization of aliens.

This section, of course, does not apply to the name of a court when it says the "Supreme Court," but to the fact whether or not the court is the Supreme Court, or court of highest jurisdiction, in the State, in this State the highest tribunal is the Court of Expeals. In California, for example, the court which corresponds to the New-York Court of Appeals is called the Supreme Court. The next highest court, or rather the next lowest, which is what the bill evidently means, to the Court of Appeals in this State is the Supreme Court. Under a strict interpretation this might be read to mean that the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts, of this city, had no jurisdiction to make citizens. Their jurisdiction is practically co-ordinate with that of the Supreme Court, but still it is not so broad in its scope. To say that the Supremor and Common Leas courts were the next lower to the Court of Appeals, would be putting them above the Supreme Court, or would at least put them on exactly the same footing with that court. That the jurisdiction of these three courts is exactly the same, it might be, possibly, difficult to decide in the affirmative. Any other decision, however, would exclude the Superior and Common Pleas courts from continuing the work which they have done for many years.

The bill, if it becomes a law, will not affect those who have done for many exerc.

BOODY AND THE FRANCHISES.

THE QWESTION OF REVENUE TO THE CITY.

IOW DID THE MAYOR CARRY OUT HIS HIGH-SOUNDING GOOD INTENTIONS?

ently said: "When I assumed office I determined reasing and lasting" revenue to Brooklyn from

bening family in Willoughby-st.

Cantor act so far as it applied to Brooklyn, and give away franchises, and the Mayor helped in givgo about getting a "certain, increasing and last-

ANOTHER STEP IN THE STEAL. Then came another step in the steal. A company cas formed by the Willoughby-st, political club, which offered \$30,000 for the franchise, but the away to the Ring organization. This created a carefully ascertained that it would be passed over him, vetoed the resolution. Then the Alder-men passed it over the veto. Mayor Boody was, of course, opposed to this wicked act. He did not want the franchise to be given away, but never that the Aldermen could not give away public

What, then, did the Ring do? They had pre-viously, in anticipation of defeat, formed another empany, and they asked to buy franchises for a conference in the Mayor's office, excluding

ING.

contradicted a report that the city would have to pay for several millions of official ballots which could not be used at the election. It had been said that the ballots had been printed by Martin B. that the ballots had been printed by Martin B. Brown in a form that was illegal and that consequently new official ballots would have to be printed. Mr. Martin said that the report arose from the fact that the forms in Mr. Brown's printing office had to be changed after some proofs of the ballots had been struck off, but the ballots had not been printed, and there would be no extra expense to the city on account of changing the forms. Mr. Brown said that the change made in the forms would entail only a slight expense to thim. His presses are kept running every day to get the ballots ready for the election. Yesterday fiel invited the Police Commissioners to inspect the work of printing the ballots, and they are expected to be in his printing office for that purpose to-day.

A BENEFIT FOR MARVIN R. CLARK.

Comrades in newspaper work and friends out of it of Marvin R. Clark, the blind newspaper man, gave him a dinner on Saturday evening at the rooms of the New York Press Club, where sixty covers were laid. Mr. Clark has been reporter, editor, publisher and correspondent of many news-papers in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and other cities of the United States, and five years ago met with the affliction of entire loss of sight, All these provisions remove the proceeding from the realm of perfunctory duties on the part of the pindges, and require proper judicial consideration and action. If the District-Attorney makes any pretence of doing his duty the densely ignorant and vicious classes will not be admitted to the rights of citizenship, should the bill be passed.

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"Any petitioner for naturalization," It says, "who shall knowingly swear falsely in respect to any material matter or thory alleged in his petition, or which is in issue upon the bearing thereof, and any person who shall knowingly swear falsely as to any material matter or thing on the bearing for any such petition, or in relation to any maters connected therewith, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof before any court having jurisdiction under this act, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding five years and may be fined hot exceeding \$1.000, one or both, in the discretion of the court trying the same."

WHAT COURTS HAVE JURISDICTION.

Anoth: suestion may possibly be raised in this State, concerning the courts which have jurisdiction, for the purpose of naturalization. The bill says: "The District and Circuit courts of the Juited States and the District and Supreme courts under the discreted to H. W. Leonard, treasurer, No. 206 parts of the processing of the fact that he gave his services partly owing to the fact that he gave his services for six weeks as press agent of the Actor's Fund for six weeks as press agent of the Actor's Fund for six weeks as press agent of the Actor's Fund for six weeks as press agent of the Actor's Fund for six weeks as press agent of the Actor's Fund for six weeks as press agent of the Actor's Fund for six weeks as press agent of the Actor's Fund for six weeks as press agent of the Actor's Fund for six weeks as press agent of the Actor's Fund for six weeks as press agent of the Actor's Fund for six we from which he has not yet recovered. Of late he

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED IN THE HOUSE.

PROVISIONS OF A BILL WHICH WILL REFORM SOME OF THE EXISTING ABUSES.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The House of Representa-tives yesterday began the consideration of the bill to amend the naturalization laws of the is a member of the Judiciary Committee, delivered a strong speech in support of the measure. The subject is one to which he has devoted a great are armed and regularly drilled, and that cera strong speech in support of the measure. The subject is one to which he has devoted a great deal of attention, and his exposition of the evils and abuses of the existing system was clear and forcible. He referred to the recent operations of the "naturalization mill" in New-York City, and declared that such practices were vicious and dangerous and ought to be abelished, no matter what political party they might benefit. In the List Congress Colonel Oates was a member of a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee which investigated certain alleged lilegal practices of United States courts and court officials. The investigation resulted in the exposure of methods of naturalization in Massachusetts which did not require or permit the judges of the court to pass upon applications at all, the business being done by subordinate clerks when the courts were not sitting and no judge was in attendance. The investigation made by a House committee in the XLIXth Congress, Colonel Oates said, showed that in Brooklyn one of the courts was used for naturalization purposes by a combination of lawless men who would make a full-fledged citizen out of any alien within three days after he landed in the men who would make a full-fledged citizen out of any alien within three days after he landed in the United States, upon payment of \$25. Colonel Oates ught to, but it was a step in the right direction. Section 1 of the bill provides that no alien who has ever been convicted of a felony or other in-famous crime or misdemeanor involving moral any of its laws, or who cannot read the Constitu-tion of the United States either in his own or the any of its aws, or who calmed in his own or the tion of the United States either in his own or the English language, shall be naturalized by any court, nor unless he has resided continuously for five years next preceding his application within the United States and for one year in the State, District or Territory in which the application is made. No class of persons is made eligible to naturalization which is ineligible under existing law, except Indians who have adopted the customs and manners of civilized life and severed their tribal relations. Section 2 prescribes a form of petition and for its verification. Section 3 provides for the doctreting and hearing of such petitions and that the United States shall be represented thereon by the District-Attorney or public prosecutor, who shall deny its allegations and require proof thereof to the satisfaction of the court, and prescribes as far as practicable the measure and credibility of the proof. It also provides that there shall be allowed and taxed as a part of the costs in each case a fee of 31 to the United States District-Attorney or his assistant, for representing the Government in such a section 4 prescribes a penalty for swearing falsely.

assistant, for representing the Government in such case.

Section 4 prescribes a penalty for swearing falsely to such petition or to any material allegation thereof on the hearing. Section 5 provides that the District and Circuit courts of the United States and the District and Supreme coarts of the Territories and the State courts of the highest original common law jurisdiction, being the next highest courts of record to the Supreme Courts of said States, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the naturalization of aliens. This section ought to be amended as to the State of New-York, in which the Supreme Court is the next highest court of record to the Court of Appeals, which corresponds to the Supreme Court in other States.

Section 6 provides that aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens before the approval of this act shall not be affected by its provisions. Section 7 provides that any alien who is eligible to naturalization except as to the requirement of five years' residence may take a homestead on the public lands by setting forth his alien condition and intention to become a citizen in his application for the entry thereof, but that no patent shall issue to him until he is legally naturalized. The declaration of intention, the fruitful source of the major part of the evils and frauds practised on the law, is abolished.

TREASURY NOTES AND SELGNIORAGE.

TREASURY NOTES AND SEIGNIORAGE. SHERMAN'S QUESTIONS.

the opposition company, and it was agreed that they were to give \$1.000 a mile for the streets. The plan was made to rush the bill through that house the plan was made to rush the bill through that act, prior to July 1, 1851, been coined into standard odilars, and if so, how many such dollars have been coined? Did any seignlorage accrue from bill at once when it should be passed, and thus and the Mayor in the Ablermen as they sat with the Mayor in the Ablermen as they sat with the Mayor in dollars, and if so, how many such dollars have such coinage, and if so, what disposition has been silver dollars since July 1, 1891, and if EFFORTS OF THE OPPOSITION COMPANY.

Then they had to give a public hearing and receive bids. The Ring company bid \$9,000 a mile, and the Mayor announced that that was the bid before him. He had already, when the repeal of the Canfor act was under consideration, declared that a gross sum was the best compensation for the franchism. So, in accordance with these declarations that this was the way the bids should be put in, the opposition company offered \$12,000 and \$15,000 a mile. At the same time this company said that if any other system of bids was the same time this company said that if

amount of silver bullion purchased from the date the law went into effect to June 20, 1891, was 48,393,113 fine counces, costing \$30,574,498. From August 13, 1890, to June 20, 1891, there was consumed of this bullion in the coinage of 27,292,475 silver of this builion in the comage of 27.22,445 silver dollars. 21.109.023 fine ounces, costing \$22.747.890, giving a seigniorage of \$1.544.514; of this seigniorage \$25.466 was used to reimburse the builion fund of the mint for silver wasted and for silver sold in sweepings, the balance being accounted for and

paid into the Treasury.

Of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, the amount consumed in coinage since July 1, 1891, has been 6,898,232 fine ounces, costing \$6,362,326. The number of silver dollars coined there-\$6.362,326. The number of suver donars comed there-from has been 8.794,810,810 a seignlorage of \$2.432,-\$62. Of this \$110,000 was paid out for various ex-penses, and the remainder was covered into the Treasury and used in the payment of current ex-

penses, and the remainder was covered into the Treasury and used in the payment of current expenses.

The construction of the Department, the Secretary says, in regard to accounting for the seigniorage under the Bland act, has been strictly in accordance with Section 3,526 of the revised statutes, and the same course was pursued in accounting for the seigniorage under the Act of July 14, 1890, until September S. 1833, when the Secretary's attention was called to the fact that this act made no provision for the payment of any expenses from the seigniorage, but provided that "any gain or seigniorage shall be paid into the Treasury." Instructions were therefore given that no expenses whatever should be paid from such seigniorage. All seigniorage so far paid into the Treasury has been represented by coin. There has been no colonage of silver dollars since May, 1893, except \$20 in proof pieces. The balance of silver buillion on hand October 1, 1893, was 137,666,275 fine ounces, costing \$124,561,425; add to this, say, 1,890,990 onnees purchased in October, and it will give a balance on hand November 1, 1893, of 189,495,257 fine ounces, costing \$125,888,129. The colning value of this would be \$180,230,098, and the seigniorage. \$4,431,099.

Should 4,590,099 ounces be purchased to October 1, 1894, at the present market price of 74 cents, it would cost \$15,690,099. The colning value of this buillion would be \$55,900,099, and the seigniorage on buillion to be colned, \$82,891,089, and the \$63,970,099 of seigniorage on buillion to be colned, \$82,891,089, and the seigniorage on buillion to be colned, \$82,891,089, and the \$63,970,099 of seigniorage on buillion colned to date would make the aggregate seigniorage on buillion purchased under the Act of 1899, \$83,778,178.

PAIGN DEVICE, AND A WEAR ONE AT THAT. Washington, Oct. 31 (Special) .- Mr. Weadock, of Michigan, having abandoned his attempt to have a special committee of the House appointed to investigate the title of Mr. Linton, of the same State, to a seat in the House of Representa-tives, offered a resolution on the subject yesterday, which was referred to the Committee on Elec-tions. The memorial in support of the resolution, which bears the signature of the defeated Demoeratic candidate for Congress in the VIIIth Congress District of Michigan, does not contain a single allegation which would furnish the shadow of an excuse for an investigation by Congress, and probably its author has no expectation that and probably its author has no expectation that such an investigation will be recommended by the Committee on Elections or ordered by the House, It alleges, among other things, that the candidacy of Mr. Linton was supported by the members of the American Protective Associa-tion, and that of Mr. Youmans opposed by them, on the ground that, although not a Roman Catholic himself, he was obedient to the influence and die-tation of Roman Catholics, one of whom was the oath taken by members of the American Protective Association is appended to the memorial. From this it would appear that members of the organization are sworn to defend the United States and

domestic, whether political or ecclesiastical, and to oppose the election of Roman Catholics to civil offices.

It would also appear from the allegations set forth in the memorial that the efforts of organization in the Saginaw district were mainly, exerted against candidates for and incumbents of tions that the American Protective Asset

WAREHOUSEMEN CHARGE FRAUD.

THEY CAUSE THE ARREST OF A BOSTON CLOAD MANUFACTURER.

Isaac S. Fishel, a cloak manufacturer at Avery and Washington sts., Boston, Mass., was arrested in that city on Monday at the request of Superintendent Byrnes, who yesterday sent Detective-Serand bring him to this city for trial. The prisoner is accused of defrauding F. C. Linde & Co., the warehousemen, of this city, in the amount of \$12,008. Dispatches from Boston yesterday said that Fishel had declared his arrest to be an outrage, and that he could show that it was the result of a dispute

F. C. Linde & Co. have warehouses at Varick and Beach sis, and offices at No. 189 Pearl-st. Mr. Linde said vesterday:

in business at No. 124 Graene-st., in this city. They dealt in cloaks and dress materials. Taky made practice of selling goods on time, and of sending the invoices and bills for collection to us. In that way they obtained advances of money. They failed recently when we held invoices amounting to \$42,004, and we discovered later that they had been to anymber of their customers and had induced the to pay the invoices before the time, giving them discount, without our knowledge. Having pald the invoices to the Fishels, the retail dealers refused to pay us. Other dealers have paid us. We shall not lose \$42,000, therefore."

HICKEY WENT TO SEEK WORK.

HE WAS ATTACKED BY ITALIANS, WHO IS FLICTED FATAL INJURIES.

An assault by unknown Italians caused the death of James Hickey in the Chambers Street Hospital yesterday morning. Hickey was a laborer, and lived with his wife and three children at No. 77 Oliver-st. Soon after midnight he left his home. the American News Company and try and turned upon him. His wife had the police send him

found that his shull was fractured, and he distance hours hater.

Policeman Kehne, of the Oak-st, squad, said that at 1 a, m, he heard a cry for help and found Hickey on the pavement in front of No. 82 Oliver-st. Hickey said he had been stabbed by Italians, who had run into the tenement-house. Kehne ran into the house and made a search there, but could find none of the assailants. Hickey's injury appeared to have been inflicted with a sand club.

THE ARREST OF A. M. COLLIGNON.

SURPRISE CAUSED AMONG COMMISSION MED CHANTS-THE GROUNDS OF THE BANK'S ACTION.

The arrest on Monday of August M. Collignon a well-known commission merchant of No. 23 Washington-st., caused no little comment yesterday among merchants in this city who have done business with Mr. Collignon for the last twenty day among merchants in this city who have done
business with Mr. Collignon for the last twenty
years. Mr. Collignon's arrest was brought about
by an order issued by Judge Barrett, of the
Supreme Court, at the instigation of the Clinton
Bank, of this city. The bank calams that Collignon defrauded them out of \$5,000, money loaned
to him in February, 1882. When Collignon borrowed the money he gave a note payable to and indorsed by Sarah Collignon, his sister-in-law. dorsed by Sarah Collignon, his sister-in-law. At that time he was thought to possess property, real and personal, greatly in excess of what he bor-rowed from the bank, and his statement to the bank at the time was to that effect.

The month following that in which the loan w

made Collignon lost something like \$50,000 in Wall Street. The loss caused his failure, and he was made Colligion lost something like 20,000 in was forced to ask his creditors to take 50 cents on the dollar. Among his creditors were such firms as R. J. Deane & Company, the National Exchange Bank, the Irving Bank, a bank in Passaic, N. J., where Collignon lives, and the Clinton Bank. All but the Clinton Bank accepted the 50 cents on the dollar. The latter refused to believe that Collignon had lost all his money. They said that he had the money, but in order to get out of paying the bank had transferred his property to his wife. At the Clinton Bank yesterday their grounds for arresting Mr. Collignon were stoutly maintained. They said that they had ample proof to that effect, and would prove it in court. Collignon had done business with them for many years. They had never had any difficulty in settling other loans made to him before.

Robert J. Todd, the attorney for Mr. Collignon in this city, said yesterday that his client had been arrested by the Clinton Bank for the reason that they did not want him to appear in the sult they were bringing in the Court of Chancery in Newark against the indorsers of the note given them as security for the \$1,000 leaned Collignon. It was only a piece of stratagem on their part, which was easily seen through, and for which, Mr. Todd believed, they would eventually be rebuked. In the mean time Mr. Collignon remains in the Ludlow Street Jail.

A REQUEST BY EXPRESS COMPANIES.

A request from five express companies having branch offices on the east side of Broadway, be tween Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts., received by the Aldermen yesterday, asking that block be exempted from the provisions of the new ordinances which forbid vehicles in Broad-way, south of Thirty-fourth-st., backing up to the shiewaik in loading or unloading. They argued that Broadway was wide enough there to dispense with the requirement. The petition was referred to the Law Committee.

A DESPONDENT COOK'S SUICIDE

been employed as a cook at the Engineers' Club. No. 10 East Twenty-ninth-st., but had been without employment lately, killed himself in Central Park, near the west drive, at Sixty-fifth-st., year-terday morning. He shot himself twice in the head. In his pocket was a farewell letter, which he had written to his friend Canfield, a talior, at No. 103 West Thirty-sixth-st.

There are also letters from his mother and size in Paris, begging him to keep up his spirits. He hired a room on the top floor of No. 36 Clinton Place a week ago and was obliged to leave it on Saturday because he had no money for the rent. His body was sent to the Morgue. out employment lately, killed himself in Ce

A SUIT INVOLVING MANY MILLIONS.

The case of Peter Shute and others against fawrened Drake and others, which had been set down for trial on Mon-Drake and others, which had been set down for trial on Meaday morning in the Supreme Court, was postponed until next Monday. The case is one that involves \$20,000,000, and has been in the courts twelve years. This particular aut is brought against Lawrence Drake to dispossess him of property worth \$1,000,000, which is in this city. George W. Wilson and ex-Judge Curties are counsel for the Paintiffs, while Joseph H. Choate is the leading ecuased for the defendants.

The case of the plaintiffs is based largely on the question of Lawrence Drake's title to the property. It will be urged that Ann Drake Seaman, who died in 1878, was incapable of making a legal will, and the plaintiffs will urge that the will, by virtue of which Lawrence Drake

incapatie of making a legal will, and the pisintific surge that the will, by virtue of which Lawrence Dr holds this property, was not signed by Mrs. Beam Witnesses will be brought to show that Mrs. Seam was largely under the influence of the spiritualist, Je K. Foster, and that she was the subject of a magnification.